AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol IV. WASHINGTON, N C FEBRUARY 19, 1819, PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS, No. 195.

LAWS OF THE UNION

BY AUTHORITY.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of Seybert's Statisical Annals; and directing Pitkin's Commercial Statistics to be deposited in the Library.

Resoled by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed one copy of Seybert's Statisical Annals to the President of the United States: to the Vice-President of the United States, and to the Executive of each State and territory one copy; two copies for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy; one copy for the use of the Attorney General of the United States; and one copy to each member and Delegate of the fifteenth Congress; and one copy to each college and university in the United States, if applied for by such college or university: and the residue of the five hundred copies of the Annals aforesaid, together with the two hundred and fifty copies of Pitkin's Commercial Statistics, shall be deposited in the Library of Congress, for the use of the members.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

January 28, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas B Farish

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be paid unto Thomas B. Farish, the sum of one hundred and forty nine dollars and sixty cents, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

February 4, 1819
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of Samuel H. Harper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to pay to Samuel H. Harper, of the state of Louisiana, the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for bringing to the seat of the general government the record of the decisions of the register and receiver, acting as commissioners, for the eastern land district of Louisiana, and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

February 4, 1819
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT authorizing the distribution of a sum of money among the Representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, and the officers and crew of the brig Syren.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; which sum shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy, as prize money, among the representatives of Commodore Edward Preble, deceased, and Captain Charles Stewart, the officers and crew of the brig of war Syren, or to the representatives of such as may be dead, on account of their proportion of the sum of five thousand dollars, the appraised value of the brig Transfer, captured by the said brig Syren, for a breach of the blockade of the port of Tripoli, in the year eighteen hundred and four, during the war carried on by the United States against that power: the said brig Transfer having been taken into the service of the United States, by Commodore Edward Preble, commander of the blockading squadron; which brig was regularly condemned, as a good prize, by sentence of a court of admiralty.

February 4, 1819.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT for the relief of Sampson S. King.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the account of Major Sampson S. King, on equitable principles, and give such credits as shall seem just and reasonable, from the best evidence the nature of the case will admit: *Provided,* that it shall appear that the said Sampson S King has not been guilty of any mis conduct or default in failing to render his accounts for settlement.

February 4, 1819
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to authorize the payment, in certain cases, on account of Treasury Notes which have been lost or destroyed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever proof shall be exhibited, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any Treasury Note, issued under the authority of any act of Congress, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, upon receiving bond, with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the Treasury Note alleged to be so lost or destroyed, to pay the amount due on such note, to the person who had lost it, or in whose possession it has been destroyed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever proof shall be exhibited, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the loss or destruction of any certificate of Mississippi stock, it shall be lawful to issue, to the person who had lost, it, or in whose possession it was destroyed, a new certificate of the same value with the one lost or destroyed; the person claiming such renewal complying with the rules & regulations at present established at the Treasury Department for the renewal of certificates of stock lost or destroyed.

February 4, 1819.
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to establish a judicial district in Virginia, west of the Alleghany mountain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the state of Virginia as is situate west of the summit of the mountains which separate the waters emptying into the Chesapeake Bay and Roanoke river from the waters which fall into the Ohio river, shall be one judicial district, and there shall be a district court therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge, and annually hold six sessions, as follows: At Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of March and September; at Louisburg, on the second Mondays of April and October, and at Wythe court house, on the first Mondays of May and November.

Sec. 2. *And be it fnrther enacted,* That the said court shall, besides the ordinary jurisdiction of a district court, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court; and writs of error shall be from decisions therein to the supreme court, in the same manner as from circuit courts.

Sec. 3, *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a clerk appointed for the said court; and that a district attorney and marshal be appointed for the said district, in like manner as in other judicial districts

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the said judge of the said district court the yearly compensation of one thousand six hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; that there shall be allowed to the said district attorney, the yearly compensation of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; and there shall be allowed to the said marshal, the yearly sum of two hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

February 4, 1819.
(Signed as above.)

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS.

are kept constantly on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading, neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another: Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels, (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds, Warrant; Seamen's Articles, &c.

State Law

AN ACT for opening a Communication between the Roanoke and Pamptico Rivers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Thomas Trotter, J. O K. Williams, William A Blount, Thomas Blackledge and William Kennedy, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of opening a communication by a Canal between the Roanoke and the Pamptico Rivers: and the said Commissioners or a majority of them shall prepare Books and cause the same to be opened at such places and under the directions of such persons as they may appoint, and the said Books shall be opened on or before the first day of April next and continue open until the first day of June following: at which time the said Books shall be returned to the said Commissioners in the Town of Washington, and at the same time there shall be a general meeting of the subscribers in the said town, either personally or by proxy; and such meeting may be continued from day to day until the business be finished — and if it shall appear that five hundred shares or more of the said capital sum have been subscribed, the said subscribers, their heirs and assigns from the time of the said first meeting, shall be and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a Company, by and under the name of "the Roanoke and Pamptico Canal Ccompany," and may sue and be sued as such, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, have perpetual succession and a common seal. And such of the said subscribers as may be present at the said meeting or a majority of them, are hereby empowered and required to elect a President and four Directors for conducting the said undertaking, and managing all the said Companys business, and concerns, for and during the term of one year, and thence until the next general meeting of the Stockholders: and in counting the votes of all general meetings of the said Company, each member shall be allowed one vote for every share as far as five shares, and one vote for every share above five by him or her held at the time of the said general meeting: and any proprietor by writing under his or her hand executed before one subscribing witness & acknowledged or proved before a Justice of the Peace, may depute any number to act as proxy for him or her at any general meeting or meetings, and the presence and acts of such proxy shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes as the presence or acts of his or her principal could or might be.

And be it further enacted, That if five hundred shares shall not have been subscribed at or before the said first general meeting of the Stockholders, the said Commissioners shall again open Books for receiving further subscriptions, at such time or times and at such places and under the direction of such persons as they shall appoint; and shall give notice in some newspaper printed in the city of Raleigh, of the day on which said Books shall be returned: and when the said number of five hundred shares shall be subscribed, the Stockholders in general meeting shall proceed to elect a President and Directors of the said Company, as aforesaid: and if more than fifteen hundred shares shall be subscribed, the said Commissioners may if they think proper, strike off from the said subscriptions until the number be reduced to fifteen hundred: and in striking off, the said Commissioners shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the first section of an act passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act for improving the navigation of Roanoke River from the town of Halifax, to the place where the Virginia line intersects the same;" but neither upon the first nor any subsequent subscription, shall there be any striking off from the subscription of the State.—

Be it further enacted, That the capital sum aforesaid shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; any person may subscribe for one or more shares, but not for part of a share.—The Treasurer shall subscribe in behalf of the State on the the Books which shall be opened in the town of Washington fifty shares—The capital sum aforesaid may be enlarged from time to time at the discretion of the Stockholders or a majority of them in general meeting, should the said capital seem be insufficient to complete the navigation contemplated by this act; and the President and Directors may open Books from time to time to receive subscriptions to increase the capital stock of said Company

Be it further enacted, That all the Powers and authorities, rights, previleges and franchises granted to the Yadkin navigation Company by an act passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act concerning the navigation of the Yadkin Company" and by the act therein referred to, be and the same are hereby granted to the Roanoke and Pamptico Canal Company," and the same shall constitute & form a part of the charter of the said Company, as applied to the said Company and all their officers and servants and the President and Directors shall determine upon the route for the said Canal, and contract for opening the same, and building the Locks thereon.

Be it further enacted. That the Treasurer of the State shall represent and vote on behalf of the state in all general meetings of the Stockholders, and in case of sickness or other cause which may prevent his personal attendance, he may appoint a proxy as in the case of individual subscribers: payment for shares subscribed in behalf of the state, shall be made by the Treasurer, and the state shall stand upon the same footing with other subscribers as to the payment to be made for shares.

And whereas shares may be sold by the President and Directors for balances due thereon. Be it enacted that the Books of the said Company shall be good evidence of such sale and of the purchase of said shares.

Be it further enacted, That the General meetings of the said Company, shall be in the town of Washington, or at such other place as the Stockholders in General meeting shall order and direct: and if the Canal authorised by this act be not completed within ten years after the first day of January next, all the rights, privileges and franchises granted by this act shall cease and determine.

B. YANGEY, S. S.
J. IREDELL, S. H. C.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An Act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposed (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held as follows: viz:

At Cababa, on the 3d Monday in March next, for the sale of

Township No. 12	in range 18 19 20
17&18	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18	17 18 19
17	19 20
19	10 11 16 17 18
20	10

At St. Stephens, on the second Monday in April next, for the sale of

Townships No. 5 6 7 8 17 18 19 20	in range 4
17 18 19 20	3
17 18	2
17	1

At Cababa, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Township No. 12	in ranges 9 10
7	7 8 9 10 11
6	7 8 9 10 11
5	10 & 11

except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township and range, and continue three weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of November, 1818,

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U States, will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May

BLANKS

Of various kinds for sale at this Office.

WASHINGTON, N. C. FEB. 19, 1819.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract of a Report of a *Virginia* Bank Committee. It evidently shows that Virginia is sensible of our rising importance, and rightly appreciates the efforts we are making to advance the interests of our State. This, should more than ever, stimulate us to action & cause us to double our diligence, to effect without delay, the several laudable objects we have in contemplation. Ed. Recorder.]

Previous to the last year, the southern part of this commonwealth lying upon the Roanoke and its tributary streams, and between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany; notwithstanding it possesses, in a very high degree, every natural advantage for agricultural pursuits, justified the culture of tobacco alone, and the profits upon that article were greatly diminished by remoteness from market, and the bad state of the roads. The cheapness of land countenanced a wasteful and slovenly mode of cultivation, and a general agricultural languor pervaded that whole district of country. Every citizen of this commonwealth must view, with the highest satisfaction, the auspicious results which are likely to reward the vigorous efforts, now making to effect the navigation of the Roanoke. The partial navigation already accomplished has caused a transition as rapid as it is pleasing, and substantially profitable. A new impulse is given to enterprise and industry—manifested by an unexampled rise in the price of land, the introduction of a meliorating system of husbandry, and the successful culture of every article suited to the soil, and markets of Virginia. Independently of the rich and populous district immediately contiguous to the head waters of the Roanoke, there is a section of country to the south and west, in the states of North Carolina and Virginia, of several hundred miles in extent, combining as great fertility of soil, with other advantages, as any portion of the southern states. From obvious and powerful causes daily increasing in their operation, your committee perceive, that this whole range of country is, in a great measure, shut out from a more convenient market than it now enjoys, and which may be afforded, by Legislative interposition, upon much better terms, at some town on the Dan river—the largest southern navigable branch of the Roanoke. Your committee moreover believe, that no town on that river unites so many advantages for securing this trade as Danville, situated opposite to the great Falls on Dan river, at the head of a safe and easy navigation; surrounded on all sides by a rich and populous country—the main road which leads from a part of the western, and two of the southern states to the northern cities, passing through it over the only toll bridge across Dan river. The immense facilities for milling, and all the diversified operations of machinery derived from the great fall of water at this place, present the most favorable prospect of augmenting, and improving the manufactures of Virginia: and it also possesses more population, and solid capital, than all the towns on that river combined. The town of Danville has, for some time past, enjoyed a considerable portion of the benefits flowing from an active trade; and the people of the surrounding country have experienced similar benefits, from the stimulus hence derived in the more ample rewards attending their agricultural labours.

The benefits resulting to Virginia from this valuable trade, in augmenting her fiscal resources, increasing her military strength, and in every respect enlarging the sphere of her solid wealth and improvement, were too obvious and alluring to elude the vigilance of a sister state, who, by the prompt adoption of a sagacious policy, has already seized a part, and is further endeavouring, by the most vigorous exertions, to secure to herself a monopoly of these important benefits.—North Carolina, regarding the highly favored position of Danville with a jealous eye, and fearing it would become the emporium of the Upper Roanoke trade, determined that the towns on her northern border, immediately below and above, though almost destitute of natural advantages, should be patronised and encouraged to put in their claims; and to render the competition more formidable, she gave to these rival towns all the commercial facilities which bank capital confers.—At Milton, 15 miles below Danville, about twelve months past, she established a bank agency; two months past, an additional agency was located at Milton and another agency at Leaksville, 30 miles above Danville. Notwithstanding the first agency at Milton, the superior resources of Danville, sustained by the energy of her [illegible] enabled her to maintain the contest upon equal ground. The people in that part of the country submitted with fortitude and patience to large sacrifices in support of their own, and the interests and charter of their native state. But the struggle has become too oppressive and unequal to be much longer maintained, or to justify a further sacrifice. The predominant weight of bank capital, in giving facilities to mercantile transactions, under the existing state of things, reinforced by the active and jealous patronage of a great state, present a front too powerful for individuals to oppose with the faintest hope of success. Your committee would not be understood as intending to cast any reflection on the character or motives of North Carolina. On the contrary, she is entitled to unqualified praise, in pursuing a policy calculated not only to invigorate her agriculture, and to swell her exports, but, by its powerful influence, to conduct into her markets the wealth and products of Virginia. Sensibly alive to her interest, her political forecast is conspiciously displayed in every laudable effort to develope her resources, and so far from being rebuked for the spirit and promptitude with which she advances to aid the enterprize of her citizens, it gives her additional claims to our applause.

Your committee entertain no doubt, that a concentration of the trade of the Upper Roanoke, drawn from such an extended and fertile tract of country, and composed of the most valuable staples, must, at no very distant period, support one of the largest upland towns in the United States. The importance of securing this trade within the limits of Virginia, is too palpable to need comment. Nature has been prodigal in supplying us with advantages for obtaining it and it remains for the legislature of the country to determine, whether these advantages shall be improved and turned to our account, or tamely surrendered to a rival.

It has not escaped the attention of your committee, that if North Carolina succeeds in securing to herself the trade of the Upper Roanoke, through the instrumentality of bank capital, and other internal regulations leading to that great object, the same policy will prompt her, at any cost, to divert, if possible, the Lower Roanoke trade from a Virginia town, and carry it direct to sea, thro' some outlet of the Albemarle Sound; and the establishment of bank agencies on the Roanoke above, and on the Sound below, must necessarily operate as powerful auxiliaries in maturing a scheme of such immense importance to the wealth and consequence of that state.

Your committee view, with deep concern the condition of the circulating medium in that section of the state lying on the Roanoke and its branches, since the location of bank agencies by North Carolina on our border.—Four fifths of the currency consist of the bank paper of that state, the credit of which from many cause has considerably depreciated.—It is not receivable into our treasury for taxes—nor taken as deposit—nor in payment of any debt due to the banks of this commonwealth. Their local situation and state of trade, put them completely beyond the aid of our monied institutions; thus subjecting them to all the evils and losses consequent upon a currency which must increase in quantity with the growth of trade, and for all the uses referred to, fall in value in a direct ratio with the increase of quantity. The people in that section of country experienced no little inconvenience and oppression during the last year, in meeting the public demands against them. The more indigent were often entirely at the mercy of collectors—and others, upon a requisition of specie or Virginia paper, in payment of taxes and debts, reduced to the hard alternative of sacrificing property, or forced into the hands of remorseless speculators. Without the parental assistance of the Legislature, to whom these people look with animating confidence for redress, the grievances of which they complain must continue until they become absolutely intolerable.

Your committee cannot forbear to add, that the petition praying the establishment of a bank at Danville is signed by several thousand persons—that it is supported by other petitions from seven counties, and one corporate town, comprising a population of not less than ninety thousand souls, and paying an annual sum into the treasury of nearly forty thousand dollars. In furnishing their equal quota of revenue to the state, they pray for relief in their need—in return for their devotion to the country, they humbly ask dispassionate attention to their imperious claims in the strong language of suffering, they appeal to the Legislature for the adoption of a measure, at once calculated to remove their embarrassments, and to secure to Virginia a most valuable trade.

The question which these petitioners submit to the decision of the Legislature, is not, "whether a paper medium of exchange shall be introduced into the section of country occupied by the petitioners"—such a medium already exists; and if no remedy be speedily applied, threatens to assume the very worst shape. The question plainly is, whether a foreign currency over which this commonwealth has no control; which yields her no profit, but subjects her commerce to heavy and increasing contribution, shall be displaced by one not liable to depreciation, from the salutary control of our own laws, a source of profit to those who supply the capital, & to those who use it; & productive to the state by the whole amount thus saved to her citizens.

Be it therefore resolved, That it is expedient to establish, under such conditions as the Legislature may impose, a bank at Danville, in the county of Pittsylvania.

Salisbury District.—Charles Fisher, Esq. is elected Member of Congress for this District, in the place of the late George Mumford, and went on a few days ago to take his seat.

The bill to introduce the Penitentiary system into Delaware, after having passed the Senate, has been lost in the House of Representatives.—"This" says the American Watchman, "is certainly a matter of congratulation to all the friends of those ancient and venerable institutions the *whipping post* the *pollory* and the *branding iron*, which will probably continue to flourish in our state to the end of time, in defiance to the voice of philanthropy and true policy, end of the example and experience of our sister states. Hence, thou gaunt fiend, Innovation!"

An arrival at Savannah, brings London dates to the 25th and Liverpool to the 27th Dec. Lord Ellenborough, the chief justice of England, died on the 13th. A rumour was prevalent in London that the King of Spain had absconded from Madrid. Sir Philip Francis died on the 22d, and it is said left papers behind him which prove him to have been the author of Junius's Letters.

INDIANA.—The Legislature of Indiana has prohibited the location in that state of a branch bank of the United States.

KENTUCKY.—The bill to tax the branch bank of the United States 60 000 dollars, has passed the House of Representatives, 64 to 28 votes, and will without doubt pass the Senate.

A letter from a gentleman at the new town of Cahaba, contemplated as the seat of government of Alabama, says "Cahaba is like unto a mushroom—fifty or sixty houses (cabins) are here already—many new ones building. At least one or two a day are turned off; and large quantities of goods, or rather Yankee notions, are on lots uncovered, waiting the erection of houses. The Governor (I am told) is in daily expectation of hearing from the President; after which the town will be laid off into lots immediately, and little doubt remains of the ready sale of them."

Geo Journal.

Robbery of the Mail

1000 DOLLARS REWARD.

This morning about 3 o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown, the United States' Mail Coach was stopped by three armed men, masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened the coach door and robbed the passengers of their watches, money, &c. They cut open the mail, and, after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a pair of saddle bags, made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English, but whether affectedly or not, could not be ascertained.

It is impossible, at this time to ascertain what part of the mail has been taken. All reasonable charges, with the above reward, will be paid for the detection of these villains.

THEODORUS BAILEY, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, Feb. 1, 1819.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

In addition to the above official notice, (says the Commercial Advertiser,) we have collected the following particulars of this astocious villainy. At the time and place mentioned above, one of the men ran before the leading horses, and told Wm Smith, the driver, to stop. The other two immediately presented themselves, armed with pistols, and took the driver from his seat. They cut the traces and end of the reins, and went to the coach door; one presenting a pistol, the other a large knife, or dirk, and demanded whatever money the passengers had. There were five gentlemen and a lady passengers. From one they obtained a pocket-book, containing only a small sum; from another a gold watch; and from a third, Mr. Cowan, of this city, a small sum in change. They attempted to force this gentleman out of the coach, but he remonstrating with them, they left the passengers, and proceeded in search of the mail, which was forward. They cut a hole of about twenty inches in the portmanteau, through which they drew as many packages of letters as filled a pair of saddle bags and a pocket handkerchief. They then made off, having detained the stage about twenty minutes.

Since the above was in type, we have been obligingly favored with the following official statement.

Acconnt of Mails missing and received at New York, 1st. February 1819.

From Washington to New York State, received bundles Nos. 1, 3 4 and 5; bill missing, and the number of bundles not known.

From do. to New Hampshire State, Nos. 1 and 3, with bill, missing; No. 2 received.

From do. to Vermont State, No 1 missing; and No. 2 and bill received.

From do. to Boston, No. 2 bill received, and No. 1 missing.

From do to Connecticut State, No 1 received, rest with bill missing.

From do. to Maine District, No. 1 received; rest, with bill missing.

From do. to Massachusetts State, No. 1 received; rest, with bill missing.

From Philadelphia to New York, No. 3 bill received; rest, with bill missing.

From Baltimore to do. No 1 received; rest, with bill, missing.

From New Orleans to do Nos. 2 and 3 with bill, received; No. 1, containing 6 letters, missing.

From Savannah to do. a mail due but none received.

From Augusta to do. mail received entire.

From North Carolina to do. do.
From Richmond to do. do.
From Norfolk to do.
From Petersburg to do. do.
From Alexandria, to do. do.
From Washington city to do. do.
From Chambersburgh to do. do.
From Winchester to do. do.
From Fayetteville to do. do.
From Nashville, (Ten.) to do. do.
From Georgetown, (Col.) to do.

THE MAIL ROBBERS CAUGHT!

Copy of a letter from the Postmaster of the City of New York, to the Postmaster General.

Post Office, New York city, (N. Y.)
3d February, 1819.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that two of the mail robbers mentioned in my letter of yesterday (their names Maurie and Bertrand, both Frenchmen) were this morning apprehended by two of our police officers, and are now under examination before our city police magistrates. They found upon them secreted in their clothes, about one thousand dollars; the search not yet completed. The third robber is also a Frenchman, of the name of Doctor Henrie, who, it is believed is making his way for Philadelphia. There can be no doubt but that these are the villains who perpetrated the robbery.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,
THEODORUS BAILEY.

R. J. Meigs, Esq. Postmaster General.

From a York (Pa.) paper.

Dr Green, of Reading, Pa. has discovered a cure for deafness. The remedy is to be taken inwardly, and which, at the same time, does not prevent persons from pursuing their usual business. This small tribute of thanks is offered by me—who have been cured. WM. RHOADES.

From the London Morning Post of Dec. [illegible]

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir: Unwilling as I always have been to intrude myself on the public, I cannot avoid noticing with feelings of regret the misrepresentation which I have observed in the newspapers since my return from America, upon the state of music in that country; and I avail myself of the first moment of my return to the metropolis to correct this error. I am proud at the same time publicly to express my very high sense of the liberal and enlightened hospitality with which I have been treated every where in the United States. With regard to musical science in America, I must say that I was agreeably surprised at finding it, in every province, in such high cultivation. At St. Paul's Church, New York, I sung in an Oratorio which was, throughout the performance, in a style which would have done credit to London. If any additional proof were wanting of their real fondness for music, it is to be found in the facility I every where experienced during my tour, where I was offered the use of halls for my performances free of expense. I could enumerate more instances of generosity than your leisure would permit you to read, besides which it might be thought irrelevant to the subject. I must, therefore, sum up the expression of my feelings in this declaration, that I have never yet been more agreeably surprised than by my rapid glance at America; and I shall always hold in affectionate remembrance the country which welcomed me as a stranger, and patronized with as much ardour as it could have shown had I been her own son. Once more apologising for obtruding my opinion on the public, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant.

C. B. INCLEDON.

Bank of England.—A Jury in London has lately refused, in four successive instances, to find a verdict of guilty on a charge of uttering forged Bank of England Notes. This proceeding has created much alarm in England—as threatening to put the Bank out of the protection of the law as to this crime. Mr. Cobbet, seems to think it will ruin the institutions and says, he would not give a York shilling for a ten pound Bank of England Note. One reason for the Jury's conduct probably was, considering the punishment of death too severe for the crime. If the punishment was reduced, it would perhaps be as easy to get a verdict of guilty as ever. Another reason with the Jury may have been, that the Bank had not taken sufficient pains to render it difficult to counterfeit their notes. But the Institution has, within a few months, turned its attention to this point, and has applied for the exercise of the ingenuity of American artists

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

We are concerned to hear that considerable embarrassment exists throughout the commercial towns of the Union, arising principally from the deranged state of our circulating medium. This derangement has been made the subject of a Report in the enlightened Legislature of the State of New-York, and is accounted for: 1. From the decrease of the precious metals in consequence of the agitation in Spanish America. 2. The conversion of our metallic money into articles of luxury and accommodation. 3. The vast exportation of Specie to Asia; and 4. The improvident increase of Banking Institutions.

The two first of these causes, the committee state, "are beyond control, unless indeed it might be proper to prevent the conversion of metallic money into articles of luxury and accommodation." On this branch of the subject, they say "they have not sufficient evidence before them to enable them to form a correct opinion. It would seem to be a natural right, which every individual has, of managing and disposing of his own property, whether it be silver or gold, or any other goods and chattles, according to his own pleasure Still, it may become a matter of policy, and even of expediency, under certain circumstances, to restrict the individual in such use of the precious metals as shall tend to the manifest injury of a whole community.—The committee, however, do not perceive that this cause of embarrassment to our currency is, at present, so alarming as to require the interposition of the Legislature. But the vast exportation of specie to Asia is a cause of more serious embarrassment, and one which the committee believe requires the prompt interposition of the arm of government But, while they consider this an evil of *progressive augmentation*, they do not believe it is within the power of a State Legislature to correct it, or to apply any efficient remedy. This is a subject properly belonging to the General Government; and that alone possesses the requisite power, under the constitution of the United States, of applying a remedy which may be prompt and efficacious. It is believed that the luxurises of the east may well be dispensed with, when the acquisition of them drains our country of its metallic money, and thereby produces an evil upon the community far over balancing any positive good to be derived from them This subject, it is hoped, will soon engross the attention of Congress; and that honorable body, perceiving the extensive evil, will adopt some efficacious measures to check, if not wholly to eradicate it." And "the immoderate extensions of Banking Institutions has produced evils, in the state of our currency, which must be obvious to the understanding, and within the experience of every member of this Legislature. Banks are the creatures only of commercial business and enterprise; and, so long as they were confined to commercial cities and towns, whose business alone was sufficient to support them, they were attended with beneficial effects to the whole community—while the business of the merchant gave to them activity and support, they, in turn, aided, invigorated and extended the busy concerns and laudable enterprise of the merchant—the surplus produce of the country met with a ready market—the industry of the farmer was richly rewarded, in the high price and ready to pay for the fruits of his toil, without the risk of transportation or the fluctuations of a foreign market. The mechanic and the day laborer, partaking of this new spring of industry, were alike benefited by the benign operations of these institutions." The committee goes on to shew that the excessive multiplication of Banks, "has necessarily produced excessive issue of bank notes, without the means of redeeming them; (the specie capital of the new Banks being principally drawn from the old establishments) " and from these excessive issues have flown great and increasing evils to the community. Every new bank must discount to a certain extent, to enable it to pay the expenses of the institution, and yield a profit to the stockholders; resort has therefore been had to every artifice in the wit of man to devise, to put these notes into circulation and to circumscribe the circulation of the notes of other banks The consequence has been, that with very few exceptions, the notes of the country banks have depreciated in their nominal value, and are bought up by speculators and brokers, as articles of merchandise; the facilities of exchange, at first created by the banks have been greatly lessened, and, the balance of trade being against the country, the merchant is compelled to make his remittances in depreciated paper, and either to pocket the loss himself or saddle it upon the departments of *productive* labor."

This Report, after giving a list of the Banks in that State, with the amount of their capital, concludes with a resolution that it is impolitic and inexpedient to grant any new Bank charter.

Nothing appears to us so well calculated to lessen, if not entirely to eradicate the evils at present experienced by the trading community, as the course suggested to Congress by this committee, of preventing the future exportation of specie to the East Indies (for it is apprehended most of the new Banks who have not good foundations will sink under the present pressure.) This would be going to the seat of the disease, and could scarcely fail to be effectual; for the few wealthy Merchants who carry on this trade would not risk their character in Society by attempting to evade a law of Congress. If they continued the trade at all, they would draw their specie from some other country, which they would probably find no great difficulty in doing; and if it cost them something more, they could very well lay this additional cost on the articles imported, which would cheerfully be paid by the consumer. But if something of this kind be not done, and Brokers are to be still employed to run upon the Banks for specie in order to support this unprofitable trade, the Banks must defend themselves as well as they can by continuing to refuse to make any future loans, and by endeavoring as fast as possible, to curtail their outstanding debts. This will doubtless add to the embarrassment already experienced, and a general Bankruptcy will probably be the consequence.—We trust, however, something will be done to prevent so disastrous an event.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Bladensburg on Saturday morning, General T. MASON of Loudoun County, Va. aged about 33 years *He was killed in a Duel fought with muskets*, at short distance; at the first discharge he fell, and his antagonist was wounded Thus has Virginia lost one of her most esteemed sons. He has been already, for a time, her Representative in the Senate of the United States; and it has been said would have been the next Governor of the State. A bereaved mother, wife, and child, and a large circle of affectionate relatives, are plunged, by this sad event, in deep and inconsolable affliction

Of the origin and circumstances of this combat, we shall not speak. We deplore the occasion which has made it necessary for us even so far to notice the occurrence of a Duel. *Nat. Int of 8th inst.*

Port of Washington.

ENTERED.

13	Schr Charles Hays, Best,	N. York
15	Cash, Keith,	do
16	Sloop Java, Vail,	do

CLEARED.

13	Schr Tekeli, Cook,	N. York
	Three Sisters, Snow,	Alexandria
16	Dutchman, Baker,	New Bedford
	Clarissa, Burt,	N. York
17	Britannia, Williams,	do

Casimere Shawls

Scarlet, Crimson, Black & Drab } 6, 7, and 8 quarter Super Casimere SHAWLS.

With a few large 6-4 black Levantine SHAWLS

Just received and for Sale by

J. WHEELER, Jr

18th Feb 1819. 1t

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber on 14th inst. a dark bay Horse; his tail docked; middle sized; has had on his wethers a fistula, which has caused the Mane contiguous, to shed—the fistula is not entirely well, there yet being a sore about the size of a fifty cent piece. He was raised at Strawberry Hill, and possibly may have gone there.

A suitable reward will be given the person that will bring him to

JOHN McWILLIAMS

Feb. 19.

MR. McWILLIAMS,

If you think that the following lines, extracted from a Poem lately published, worthy a place in the Recorder, you will please insert them—

"That tie is Musick. How supreme her sway!
How lovely is the power that all obey!
Dumb matter trembles at her thrilling shock;
Her voice is echo'd by the desert rock;
For her, the asp withholds the sting of death,
And bares his fangs but to inhale her breath;
The royal lion leaves his dismal lair,
And, crouching, listens when she treads the air;
And man, by wilder impulse driven to ill,
Is tamed, and led by this Enchantress still.
Who ne'er has felt her hand assuasive steal
Along his heart—That heart will never feel.
'Tis her's to chain the passions, sooth the soul,
To snatch the dagger, and to dash the bowl
From murder's hand; to smooth the couch of care,
Extract the thorns, and scatter roses there;
Of Pain's hot brow to still the bounding throb,
Despair's long sigh, and Grief's convulsive sob.
How vast her empire! Turn through earth, thro' air,
Your aching eye, you find her subjects there;
Nor is the throne of Heaven above her spell,
Nor yet beneath it is the host of Hell.
To her, Religion owes her holiest flame:
Her eye looks heaven ward, for from Heaven she came.
And when Religion's mild and genial ray,
Around the frozen heart begins to play,
Musick's soft breath falls on the quivering light;
The fire is kindled, and the flame is bright;
And that cold mass, by either power assail'd,
Is warm'd—made liquid—and to Heaven exhal'd."

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES	F. wt.	D	C	to D.	C
Bacon	lb	none			
Butter			30		35
Bees Wax			25		
Brandy, French	gal.	3	50		
do. Apple			75		
do. Peach			80	1	
Corn	bush		70		
Meal			80		
Peas			80	1	
Cotton	lb.	none			
Coffee			33		40
Cordage			14		
Flour	bbl	9		10	
Flax Seed	bus		80	1	
Gin, Holland	gal.	none			
Pine Scantling	M	12			
Plank		12			
Flooring Boards		20			
Shingles, 22 inch		2			
Staves, W. O. hhd.		25			
do. R. O. do.		10			
do. W. O. bbl.		10			
Heading, W. O. hhd.		25		30	
Lard	lb.		15		
Molasses	gal.		55		60
Tar	bbl.	1	30		
Pitch		1	60		
Rosin.		none			
Turpentine		2			
do. Spirits	gal.		50		60
Pork	bbl.	18			
Rum Jamaica	gal	none			
do W I.		1	15	1	20
do. American			75		80
Salt, Allum	bus		70		80
do. Fine		none			
Sugar, Loaf	lb.		30		35
do Lump			25		
do. Brown		15			
Tobacco	cwt	none			
Whiskey	gal.		80		

Wanted

A BOY of good character as an Apprentice to the Silver Smith business—one one of about 15 or 16 years of age would be preferred,

Apply to

EDWARD HOELL.

February 19, 1819—tf195

Haywood's Manual.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Book, (being the 4th) is just published, by J. GALES, improved and corrected to the present time, by a Gentleman of the Profession.

The form of this Work, in which all the Laws are arranged under distinct heads in Alphabetical order, has, by experience been found to be most convenient, both to the Profession and others.

This edition is greatly improved by Marginal Notes and correction of errors and omissions detected in the former Work.

WHERE MAY BE HAD

POTTER's JUSTICE

A new and much approved Work for Justices, Sheriffs, and other Officers.

Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1819—3w195

For Sale cheap for Cash,

10 boxes Mould CANDLES,
2 casks Northern GIN,
1 pipe Holland GIN,
2 hhds. N. E. RUM.
4 hhds. MOLASSES,
4 bags of COFFEE.

N. J. OLIVER.

Washington, N. C. Feb. 10, 1819—2w194

The subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he continues to carry on the Coach and Chair making business in the town of Plymouth in all its various branches. Harness complete, and saddle mountings may be had at the above named place. All orders promptly attended to.

JAMES CARTER.

Plymouth, N. C. Feb. 11, 1819—3w194

Ten Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from Goal in Plymouth, Washington County, N. C. on the night of Friday the 5th. inst. William Robinson, charged with stealing. He is about forty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high slender made, of dark complexion, and by trade a Carpenter, but sometimes follows the business of Boating. Besides his other clothing, he wore a large drab colored great coat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, with all reasonable expenses for bringing him back again, or securing him in the Goal of Bertie County.

ALEXANDER McG HARDISON.

Dep. Shff.

Plymouth, N. C. Feb. 6, 1819.—3w194

THOSE who have open accounts with me of the preceding year, are respectfully invited to close them.

H. McCULLOUGH.

12th Feb. 1819. tf 194

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of Richard Grist & Co. for the transaction of Merchantile and Commission Business in this place. They propose; To keep for sale articles of West India production, by wholesale and retail. To receive on Consignment or Storeage, commodities in general, which will be sold on Commission, or otherwise disposed of, on account of the owner, as may be directed And to make purchases on Orders.

Also, to work occasionally a Turpentine Distillery. The transaction of the business will principally be under the direction of Richard Grist.

RICHARD GRIST.
WALTER HANRAHAN.

Washington, N. C. 23d. Jan. 1819.

tf 193

For Sale.

ONE Half of the tract of Land which fell to my brother Bryan, on the death of James McMahon, (175 acres more or less) situated on Bath Creek, and adjoining the lands of Samuel Durden, Thomas and Richard Oden—The land is good, and well timbered.

THOMAS McMAHON, *Attorney*.

Feb 1, 1819.

Doct. S. Phinney,

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Washington, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery & Midwifery. His services may be commanded by calling at Capt. Gallaghers, Hotel.

tf. 193.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to the public for past favours and respectfully solicits a continuance—Her Tavern is continued in the large brick building nearly opposite the house of J. G. Blount, esq. where gentlemen can have board by the year at the moderate price of $160—travelling will likewise be accommodated at a reasonable rate—No pains will be spared to render perfect satisfaction to all those who may think proper to honor her house with their patronage.

Those indebted will please call and settle their respective dues.

SARAH RANSOM.

Washington, N. C. Jan. 29, 1819.

THE BUILDING OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Committee appointed by the County Court of Beaufort at December Term last.—Consisting of Wm. Kennedy, Slade Pearce J. O K. Williams, Thos. Bowen, William Smaw, Richard Grist and J. B. Hinton, will on Wednesday the 3d day of March Term of said Court, ensuing, offer at Public Auction, at the Court House in Washington, to the lowest bidder, the building of the New Court House resolved by said Court to be built.

The House to be of Brick, 32 by 36 feet dimensions and two Stories high, and the faithful execution of the Contract secured by Bond with approved Security. The mode and style of finishing, and other minute particulars, will be made known at the time.

Washington, 24th Jan. 1819—tstMch192

For Sale.

A large CANOE, in excellent order. Apply to THE PRINTER.

Jan. 20, 1819. tf 191

☞ Advertisements unavoidably omitted this day shall appear in our next.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Times

The following Lines are said to have been written by an unfortunate Lady in New Hampshire to her lover, who had deserted her. They were originally published in the Boston Centinel, and are now recommended to the reader, as containing the genuine language of the heart, inspired by genius.

TO ———.

Oh ! had I much of sorrow known,
When thou, a lovely vision shown
Across my path ; and night was day,
Cheer'd by thy intellectual ray,
'Twas then life's dreary wilderness
Did sweets of paradise possess ;
And I had days and years in view,
Of friendship and of fame with you ;
For vanity did whisper me,
A spell was likewise binding thee,
My interest to thy heart was dear,
And to thy elevated sphere
That thou wouldst raise me—but 'tis past,
That brightest summer of my days !
" Too sweet, too heavenly sweet to last."
And but the music of thy praise
Now meets my ear ; for we are thrown
As torrid from the frigid zone
So far apart ; and no one tie
Of sweet uniting sympathy
Is own'd by thee. Indifference,
Forever more must keep thee hence.

The tie of heart, and not of mind,
I thought would draw thee from mankind,
And when with cares thou wert distress'd;
The softest pillow was my breast :
That tie is broken now forever !
And we in different paths must tread ;
But hear me—while we sever,
And ills are clust'ring round my head,
I will not ask the reason why,
From me thou shouldst forever fly !
I'll taste the ills of poverty ;
From fortune's quiver, all, I'll bear,
And sunshine day I'll wish to thee,
Fairer and more exceeding fair,
But do not add to my sad fate,
At once esteem contempt and hate,
Love me—or think of me as dead,
Or as the object of a dream
Rather than be thy mirthful theme,
Be all the past forever fled,
And leave no traces on thy brain,
That I on earth had ever been.

THE FELON—*By M. J. Lewis.*

Oh, mark his wan and hollow cheek,
And mark his eye-balls glare :
And mark his teeth in anguish clench'd,
The anguish of despair !
Know, since three days his penance borne
You felon left a jail ;
And since three days, no food has pass'd
Those lips so parch'd and pale.

" Where shall I turn." the wretch exclaims ;
" Where hide my shameful head ?
How fly from scorn ? Oh ! how contrive
To earn my honest bread ?
This branded hand would gladly toil,
But when for work I pray,
Who sees this mark, '*A felon*,' cries,
And loathing turns away.

" This heart has greatly err'd, but now
Would fain revert to good ;
This hand has deeply sinn'd, but yet
Has ne'er been stain'd with blood ;
For work or alms in vain I sue,
The scorners both deny ;
I starve, I starve—then what remains ?—
This choice—*to sin or die !*

" Here, virtue spurns me with disdain ;
There pleasure spreads her snare ;
Strong habit drags me back to vice,
And urg'd by fierce despair ;
I strive while hunger gnaws my heart,
To fly from shame in vain !
World, 'tis thy cruel will !—I yield,
And plunge in guilt again.

" There's mercy in each ray of light
That mortal eyes e'er saw ;
There's mercy in each breath of air.
That mortal lips e'er draw ;
There's mercy both for man and beast,
In God's indulgent plan ;
There's mercy in each creeping thing,
But *none in man for man* !

" Ye proudly honest ! when ye heard
My wounded conscience groan,
Had generous hand or feeling heart,
One glimpse of mercy shown—
That act had made from burning eyes,
Sweet tears of mercy roll ;
Had fixed my heart, assur'd my faith,
And *heaven had gained a soul !*

A number of tailors, about eighteen, once holding a *caucus* in the room of a tavern, an Irishman, who happened to call, and taking it for granted that it took NINE to make a man, thus accosted them—" Good morning to you BOTH, gentlemen."

INDULGENCE.

There is no such fop as my young master, who is a fool of his lady mother's making. She blows him up into a conceit of himself ; and there he stops, without ever advancing one step further —She makes a man of him at 16, and a boy all the days of his life after.

ON THE AMERICAN NAVY

[From a late English paper received at the office of the Franklin Cazette.]

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR : So many reports are afloat concerning the rising navy of America—that formidable opponent, with whom Great Britain will find it a difficult task to contend before half a century has passed away that I shall feel obliged if you will permit me, through the medium of your paper, to state *what that navy is* at the *present* time and what it *will* be in a few years. I have not been *four* months from America. At New York a line of battle ship and three frigates of forty eight guns were lying; in Hampton roads a three decker, flush fore and aft, without a poop (that useless appendage, merely to provide the Admiral a state cabin) was at anchor, attended by 2 sloops of war, mounting 30 guns each. I visited the three decker, *General Washington*, and although

'*Nurs'd on the wave & cradled in the storm*,'

prepared to defend the nautical abilities of our country, against all the world ; I was completely (to use language familiar to all common minds) 'knock'd on the head with astonishment.' The decorations of an American line of battle ship's interior are far superior to ours, the expences being defrayed by the nation ; and as to military equipment, they out rival us with a vengeance. Regular mechanics, bred to the trade, are employed to take care of the arms ; every sword glitters in polished steel, and its edge is so fine, that but for its unwieldy size, you might shave with it. The tomahawks for boarding (and which are the best instrument that can be placed in the hands of a British sailor) are of the finest metal, and peculiar in their make. All the guns run upon slides, which I consider a great improvement In fact, Mr. Editor (I have not time to enter into details) the American ships of war are fitted out in superior style, and England, the mistress of the wave, will be *obliged* to take a lesson of instruction from them.

The Americans have now afloat *nine* ships of the line, seventeen frigates, and twelve sloops of war. All of those sloops of war mount *thirty four* guns, and are a match for any of our smaller class frigates.

On the stocks America has *eleven* sail of the line, most of them will be launched before another year has passed away, and there are frigates laid down in every port. It behoves us to watch with a careful eye on the increasing maratime power of America. That country has already *defied* us in single combat ; she will very soon encounter us with a *whole fleet !*

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.

Our noble Lords, presiding at the Admiralty board, would do well to take a trip to America ; but, alas ! if they saw, they could not comprehend.

" Bray a fool in a mortar, he will never be wise," said Solomon ; he said true. Can it be supposed that the M—q—s of W—:—r, Lieutenant *of Dragoons*, will be of any use as a Lord of the Admiralty ? His Lordship, no doubt is very eminent in his profession, as an *Amateur Actor* at the Tottenham street Theatre ; and if his attendance at the Admiralty was as constant as his attendance on Miss F—e, at Covent Garden he might do *some* service.

The time of the honorable secretaries, I apprehend, is too well employed ; the *first* being *chief ballad maker*, and *ballad singer* at C—n house ; and the *second* a kind of Pagoda designer and embellisher of Parks. Neither of these gentlemen I dare to say, turn a thought towards America. It was not until *all* our frigates who ventured to engage the Yankees were taken, that the *Board* and their *Oracle* found out American frigates *were larger than* our own.

The encouragement given to seamen in the American Navy induces Englishmen to enter it. There is no flogging ; no degrading a man to the level of a beast. Human nature is estimated at its proper value— the noble mind is cherished and rewarded.

My, time, Mr. Editor, is short, but you shall hear from me soon. A navy is rising into existence that will soon dispute with Britain the empire of the ocean. I will raise my warning voice, and try to arouse the *frog* from his croaking gutter, and the idle laborer from his barrow. My country is dearer to me than existence : and I cannot behold our apathy at home, and the exertions of our active brethren across the Atlantic, without apprehension of the most fatal results.

I am, sir, truly and faithfully yours,

JOHN MITFORD.

Falcon-square.

From the National Intelligencer.

DAWN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—CAUSES WHICH LED TO THAT GREAT AND GLORIOUS EVENT.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

I have lately seen proposals, by Messrs Hews and Goss, of Boston, for publishing, by subscription, the Essays of NOVANGLUS and MASSACHUSETTENSIS, together with the Letters of the Hon. John Adams to Judge Tudor, lately published in the Boston Advertiser and other papers—in an octavo volume, to contain about 300 pages, to be printed on good paper, with a new type, price to subscribers *only one dollar*, in boards. It is very properly observed by the publisher of this work, that " for " the last twenty years, our political opin- " ions have partaken so much of feeling in " the contest between the two great Euro " pean rivals, that the happiness, the in- " terests, and even the character of Amer- " ica seems to have been almost forgotten. " But the spirit of party has now, most " happily, so far subsided that a dispo- " sition to look into and examine the his- " tory of our own dear country and its " concerns very generally prevails. Per- " haps there is no part of that history that " is more interesting than the controversy " between Great Britain and her colonies, " which produced the war of the revolu- " tion and their final separation." The Essays of *Novanglus* are written by the Hon. John Adams, then a distinguished citizen of Boston, one of the noblest asserters of the rights and privileges of the colonies, and who has since been elected to the most important and honorable offices in the gift of the nation. The Essays of *Massachusettensis* were written by Jonathan Sewall, Esq. King's Attorney General for the province of Massachusetts, a gentleman of education and talents; the champion, and possessing the confidence of what were then called the government party. To this volume a preface will be written by the venerable and patriotic author of *Novanglus*, who lives to behold and enjoy the blessed fruits of his labors and that of his compatriots, and who possessed, in the highest degree, the intellect of his most intellectual day. This cannot fail to enhance the value of the work.

Five only of the illustrious and never to be forgotten band of patriots, who signed the Declaration of Independence, now exist to behold the result of their precious labors, which gave their country a proud and commanding rank among the nations of the earth. A few very few years must pass away, ere they also will be numbered with the mighty dead. To possess a full view of the grounds on which the immortal band of patriots of '74 declared these United States free, sovereign, and independent, ought to be an object with every American who justly appreciates the liberty, prosperity, and happiness we now enjoy. The exalted standing of Mr. Adams, as a patriot, civilian, and statesman, is a certain guarantee that these Essays contain a most ample and lucid discussion of all the points in controversy between the mother country and her then dependent colonies. No man was more competent to the performance of this task than Mr. Adams. These are a collection which, in my opinion, ought to be in the hands of every man in the nation, whatever may be his politics, profession, or calling in life.

The period of '75 was, indeed the period that tried men's souls. Had our revolution failed, the leaders of that illustrious band of patriots who signed the declaration of independence, would have paid the forfeit of their lives. Our Washington, our Jefferson, our Adams, and our Hancock, would have perished on the scaffold, or have been doomed to range the world, exiles from their native land and dearest connections. Permit me to give an extract of a letter from the venerable Thomas Jefferson to a gentleman who originally contemplated the publication of the Declaration of Independence, dated at Monticello, Feb. 19, 1813 :

" No man better merited than Mr Adams to hold a most conspicuous place in the Design of the Declaration. He was the *pillar* of its support on the floor of Congress ; its *ablest advocate* and *defender* against the multifarious assaults it encountered ; for many excellent persons opposed it, on doubts whether we were provided sufficiently with the means of supporting it, whether the minds of our constituents were prepared to receive it, &c who, after it was decided, united zealously in the measures it called for."

Here we have the testimony of one of the most illustrious patriots and statesmen our country has produced in proof of the *superior talents* and *unshaken fortitude* displayed by Mr Adams in the trying period of '76. In the course of conversation which the writer of this article had with the late Mr Kean, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, one of the best of patriots and one of the best of men, speaking of the revolutionary services of Mr Adams, he expressed himself nearly to the same amount : " Yes ! I knew Mr. Adams " well : we were both members of the re- " volutionary Congress of '76 : we have " both signed the Declaration of Indepen- " dence. I have often witnessed the ex- " ertions of Mr. Adams in the cause of " his country, Indeed, it was very doubt- " ful, at one time, whether we should have " been able to carry through our Declar- " ation of Independence, were it not for " the powerful talents, perseverance, and " extraordinary and unremitted exertions " of Mr Adams, and a few members like " him." Surely, every thing emenating from the mind of such a patriot, and such a mon, ought to be sought after with avidity, and read with the deepest interest ; and none more so than the Essays about to be published. The unexample cheapness of this work, it is to be hoped, will induce the opulent part of the community to subscribe largely, for the purpose of disseminating those principles which produced our glorious revolution and the present happy state of our country. G.

Washington, Jan 21, 1819.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818 entitled " an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the Territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April, next, and three weeks after each of the said days for the sale of lands in the district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian ine, and proceeding westerly.

At the *Seat of Justice for Howard County*, in the said Territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of *Howard County*, Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale : The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form ; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be received by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

1April—156

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th February, 1818 entitled " an act making provisions for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands, which have been surveyed in the said territory, to be offered for sale :

Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held in Franklin, in said territory, viz.

On the first Monday in January next for the sale of

Townships No. 26 to 52 inclusive and fract'l township 53	in range 19
48 to 52 and fract'l township 52	20
48 to 52	21 22 23

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 48 to 55 inclusive in ranges	24 & 25
48 to 50	26 & 27

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 54 inclusive in ranges	11 & 12
51 to 56	13
53 to 56	14 & 15

excepting the land which have been, or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, and for ther purposes.

Each sale shall continue as long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer, and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 17th duy of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President :

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office

July 22—1may.